

written word? In other words, does it lead to a renunciation of religion? Is the true and the false are presented to us we must accept the one and reject the other, because they are in conflict, but if two truths are presented we can accept both or reject both. There can be no conflict between science and religion unless one is false and the other true. God's truths must agree whether discovered by looking within upon the soul or without upon the world; whether written by the finger of God upon the strata of earth in the long ago, or impressed upon the human heart with its full play of emotions and passions. He is the author of both and though at times they may wander apart in crooked paths still they must eventually come together for the goal each is aiming for is the same. In religion we worship the Creator, in science we try to show our appreciation of Him by studying what He has created. Therefore is it not proper to ask—Is it possible to study the handiwork of God—nature without having our faith in Him increased instead of weakened? Superficial study of science may weaken, but thorough and deep study of science will strengthen our faith in God. There is no conflict between real science and true religion. True there has been a bitter and protracted warfare carried on between science and so-called religion. Sometimes the conflict was occasioned by misunderstanding, and if you want to see the white heat of controversial passion observe controversialists, who do not differ at all, but who have adopted different words to express the same meaning.

Bigoted men, men covering themselves with the cloak of religion have committed errors and crimes.

The lecturer here enumerated some of the peculiar notions held by religionists during the middle ages and in later times. The notion of the earth being a square plain at whose outer edges rose mountain walls supporting the vault of heaven which was a crystal roof wherein the fixed stars were set, and over it the sun and moon were drawn by the angels. Above this was the celestial cluster and still above the seven-starred heaven in whose highest story dwelt Jehovah. "Who is so foolish," said they, "to believe the earth to be round? If it is then there must be men on the other side with their footsteps higher than their heads where trees grow downward and rain and snow fall upward?" The apostles were commanded to go into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature; they did not go to any such part of the world as the antipodes; therefore, no antipodes exist. These were some of the doctrines of the church and to oppose them was to be in danger of losing salvation, and even life.

The misconceptions galied through the creeds and doctrines of the dominant church or churches have been eradicated by science and the present grand conceptions of God's works inculcated in their place, and the Bible interpreted aright bears out this new order of things.

There should be no quelling of free investigation for searchers after truth, whether in theology or nature. Although at times they may seem at

variance, it will finally be discovered that the objects of their search are side by side in the brotherhood of truth.

It is said that in studying science, revelations are made that cause us to doubt the word of God. This is not so. The record of God in the rocks or revealed by the fossils is in loving harmony with the voice of revelation which declares that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Proud science discovered in the days of Tarricelli that the air had weight, but perusing the Bible we find that this fact was known of old. Job proclaims it thousands of years ago, but the world, as in other things, has been blind to the statement. "God maketh the weight for the wind." Science, after toil and research, has succeeded in discovering the laws regulating what Solomon makes plain in a few single verses. "All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full. Unto the place from whence the rivers come thither they return again." The author of the volume of revelation and the nature is the same, and it is impossible for them to contradict when rightly understood. If the two cannot be reconciled to us, the fault is ours because of our weakness we are not able to interpret aright either one or the other of both.

The interpretations of men are not ours unless we understand them and make them our own. Frequently we take the word of others upon subjects and are led astray either through their misunderstanding or our own. Go to the fountains of nature and drink there the hallowed draughts of truth rather than imbibe from the impure vessels of prejudiced investigators. We should judge of opinions by things rather than things by opinions. To the true searchers after knowledge with this injunction before their eyes there are tongues in the trees of the forest, books in the sparkling streams of the hill-side and sermons in the rough dead stones beneath our feet.

With the growth of science grows the perception that the whole world around us and within us is ruled by law. All the operations of nature the greatest and the smallest are performed by law. Not even a drop of water can be formed except by immutable laws that determine its weight or volume.

The lecturer gave many other illustrations and explanations of the wonders and beauties of nature, and explained also many of the grounds and reasons of unbelief in God or regard for religion. These latter were shown to be futile and narrow and the result of prejudice and misapprehension of the overwhelming evidences that exist of the perfect harmony between true religion and real science.

At the close of the lecture Miss Isabel Romney recited "Bible's Race." Miss Jennie Smith read an instructive essay upon "American Literature." A song was very beautifully rendered by Misses Isabel Ball and Phoebe Irvine. Mr. Heber Iversen then indulged the audience with "Two Weeks in a Nut Shell." This latter item of the program was a very amusing and witty presentation of topics of the times, which were mainly local in their character.

All those who took part in the

rendering of the program were heartily applauded upon finishing their respective portions. After the benediction the meeting adjourned for one week.

### ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the St. George Stake was held on the 12th and 13th of March, 1893.

Preliminary to the general meetings of the Stake conference, the High Priests of the Stake, Relief Society and Stake Priesthood, convened at different hours on Saturday the 11th inst. and transacted the business of their respective departments.

Sunday, the 12th, the general meeting of Priesthood and people were held, and continued through Monday the 13th. President Daniel D. McArthur and his counselors, all the High Council and their alternates, together with most of the Bishops in the Stake, with a very good attendance from the settlements attended the meetings. Some of the Bishops, those from distant wards, were not present because of the unusually stormy time prevalent during the past two weeks.

We were not favored with the presence of any of the general authorities; but, nevertheless, a most excellent spirit prevailed and prompted practical instruction in the ways of life here, as preparative to eternal life and exaltation hereafter.

The general and the Stake authorities were presented for the suffrages of those present, and sustained without a discordant vote.

It was a comfort and great satisfaction to learn from a report read that the people of St. George Stake, in response to the calls of 1892 for free will offerings to aid in finishing the Salt Lake Temple, have paid \$4511.02.

The Saints felt and some said: "The Lord be praised."

JAMES G. BLEAK,  
Clerk of Stake.

### THE COPPER REFINERY CONTRACT.

Memorandum of agreement made the 15th day of March, 1893, by and between S. M. Green of Milwaukee, Wis., the party of the first part, and George A. Lowe, W. H. Rowe, J. S. Cameron, Spencer Clawson, M. J. Gray, L. C. Karrick, C. F. Loofbourow, W. S. McCormick, J. T. Mackintosh, M. H. Walker, J. W. Donnellan and T. G. Webber as trustees for certain citizens of Salt Lake City, Utah, who are subscribers to the fund hereinafter referred to, the parties of the second part, witnesseth:

That, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of the parties of the second part hereinafter set out, the said party of the first part undertakes, agrees and binds himself, his heirs, personal representatives and assigns to build, at his own expense, in Salt Lake county, Utah, and on the ground hereinafter described, the following described works, to wit:

First—An electrolytical copper refinery plant of capacity sufficient to refine and turn out twenty-five (25) tons of pure copper product each day. The building in which said plant will be constructed and operated is to be one hundred and eighty-five by three hundred and fifty (185x350) feet in